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TRUTH AND LIBERTY

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FIFTY-SECOND YEAR

STRANGE SHOOTING AT HUNTSVILLE

Robert Graham, Bishop's Counselor, Mysteriously Killed After Leaving Meeting Last Night—Tragedy a Great Shock.

(Special to the "News.")

Huntsville, Sept. 2.—A frightful tragedy, one that sent a shock of horror through this community, occurred here last night about 9 o'clock, when a well known and highly respected citizen, the Rev. Robert Graham, counselor to the bishop, met his death at the hands of some unknown individual, probably a member of a gang of hoodlums.

Mr. Graham had been to evening meeting and was returning home when at least one pistol shot was heard about a block away (it may be that there were more). Simultaneously, with the sound of the shot Mr. Graham fell to the ground mortally wounded, a bullet having pierced his breast. Mr. Nielson was with him at the time and called for assistance as he could. He called for additional help which was soon at hand. The unfortunate man was conveyed to his home but it was apparent that death was upon him and he soon expired.

The tragedy was so sudden and shocking that friends of the dead man have not been able to fully realize what has taken place. It is not known who did the killing, in fact no one seems to be suspected. All that seems to be definitely known is that the tragedy has occurred, and that someone saw a crowd of hoodlums with revolvers a block or more distant just before the shooting. There was, it is thought, two revolvers in the crowd which was made up of young men. They were seen by a woman who, however, does not know any of them.

A careful inquiry into the affair is being conducted and every effort will be made to bring the guilty to justice though from the present outlook the identity of Mr. Graham's slayer may never be disclosed. It is thought the gang of hoodlums has become so thoroughly frightened that it will endeavor to its utmost to keep the affair secret. The idea that Mr. Graham was killed by an enemy is scouted as he is believed to have had no difficulty or misunderstanding with any man, sufficiently grave to have led up to such a tragic ending. At best the affair is a very ugly mystery.

JUDGE TIMMONY'S SUDDEN DEATH

Popular Police Justice Falls Dead in Pine Canyon.

VICTIM OF HEART FAILURE.

As ascending a Mountain to His Mine, When He Sank to the Ground and Expired.

A piece of black crepe hangs over the judge's chair in the police court. The court room is locked and a heavy, gloom-like pall has settled over the premises. The ruling spirit of the place has been called hence, and the headquarters of police headquarters are standing around with a vacant stare as though stunned by a heavy blow. A great grief is missing, a bright and pungent wit will be heard no more. Henceforth Judge "Timmony's Matinee" will exist only as a memory. That spirit that has reigned so firmly in the police court, and has dealt so firmly yet justly with his sinful "brother man," has been called to a higher court, not to judge but to be judged, and many an act of mercy can be summoned up to plead his case before the Eternal Architect.

When Judge Timmony closed down his Saturday afternoon and gave a good-bye salute to the officers about the station one felt that the judge was leaving them forever. Indeed, he did not feel it himself. His appearance was that of a hale and robust man, but strangely enough, he had been nursing under the uncertainty of life, during the afternoon. He had been talking of the precarious condition of a son that his friend would drop off suddenly and added "that is the way I want to go." He had his wish granted, for when he fell it was as from a mortal blow, and without a cry of pain or a struggle he sank to the ground and expired without a murmur. Three hours later the sad news reached the town and spread like wild fire. On nearly every up-town street, corner could be heard eulogies of the late judge. Old stories were related and it was told how stern he was with vagabond criminals, and yet how merciful and fatherly to the young who were just beginning a life of sin. Judge Timmony often wondered which would be the better way, but in almost every instance his kind, kind-hearted and clear judgment prompted the right thing to do. He was a friend of women and children, and all deserving men and even those who have been sent to prison by him, if they have a generous man who best his wife would be sure to get all that the law would permit. Judge Timmony, together with a few pointed remarks from the judge that he had his way the good old whipping post would be brought in use again. And it is safe to say that if Judge Timmony had his way the wife beating practice would have been effectually discouraged. He never failed to listen to a tale of woe, and if he could not give of his means, he would give kindly and sound advice. But as for his income he gave with marked generosity.

HOW DEATH CAME.

Judge Timmony in company with Judge Cherry sent yesterday morning for the Nemo mining claim in Pine Canyon, on which they have had a number of men working all through the summer. Judge Timmony was unusually cheerful and his easy Irish wit flowed freely. The two friends went to the mine by way of Sandy, where they took the tramway which runs to Alta station. They left the tramway at a point about two miles from the mine and were met by Howard Cherry, the superintendent of the mine and they had some fruit and a sack of flour with them. Howard Cherry carried the flour and

Judge Timmony carried a sack of peaches, while Judge Cherry went on ahead, reaching the mine first.

The way to the mine led up a rather steep hill and when within about 100 yards from the mine Judge Timmony who was in the front, began to reel and then fell to the ground, face downward. Young Cherry, seized with an awful fear, called to his father wildly and then went to the prostrate man. Judge Timmony was unconscious and his face had become so purple that it was unrecognizable and his breathing was so faint that it was almost imperceptible. Judge Cherry held the dying man's head and earnest efforts were made to restore him to consciousness but they were futile. The form grew cold and stiff in their arms and so strong was the spell of grief upon them that no one spoke a word for a long space. They finally drew themselves together and carried the remains to the cabin. Judge Cherry then made his way to Wasatch and telephoned the startling news to the police station. Four miners carried the body to the tramway which conveyed it to Wasatch. Undertaker Evans was notified and he sent a conveyance to bring the remains to the city. They reached here about 2 o'clock this morning. Judge Cherry thinks the cause of death was heart failure due to the high altitude, the steep climbing and the hot sun.

Judge Timmony carried a \$4,000 life insurance policy in a fraternal order.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

John B. Timmony was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., on November 30, 1845. He was only sixteen years of age when the civil war broke out but he enlisted in the Union army and served throughout the war. In 1871 he moved to Ohio where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He removed to Kimball, Nebraska, in 1875, where he practiced his profession. In 1888 he was elected county attorney of Kimball county. In the succeeding year he married Miss Arvilla Smith, of Illinois, and in July, 1889, he was appointed deputy United States marshal by Marshall Brigham. He remained in that position until Utah obtained statehood when he became a law partner with Judge A. N. Cherry. In 1897 he was appointed to a deputyship under Sheriff Lewis, and in November of that year he was elected to the position of police justice, which position he held for two years, and was re-elected in November, 1899.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral services will be held from the residence, 736 Margaret street, at 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The interment will be at Mt. Olivet cemetery.

FUNERAL SERVICES.

The funeral of Luigi Vincenzo, the Italian miner who was suffocated to death in the Eldora tunnel near Ogden, was held yesterday afternoon from Evans' undertaking establishment. Bishop Scanlan conducted the services, and a few remarks were made by President Bonnett of the Italian society.

PLUMBERS MAKE DEMANDS.

Want Shorter Days and Higher Wages—Strike in Prospect.

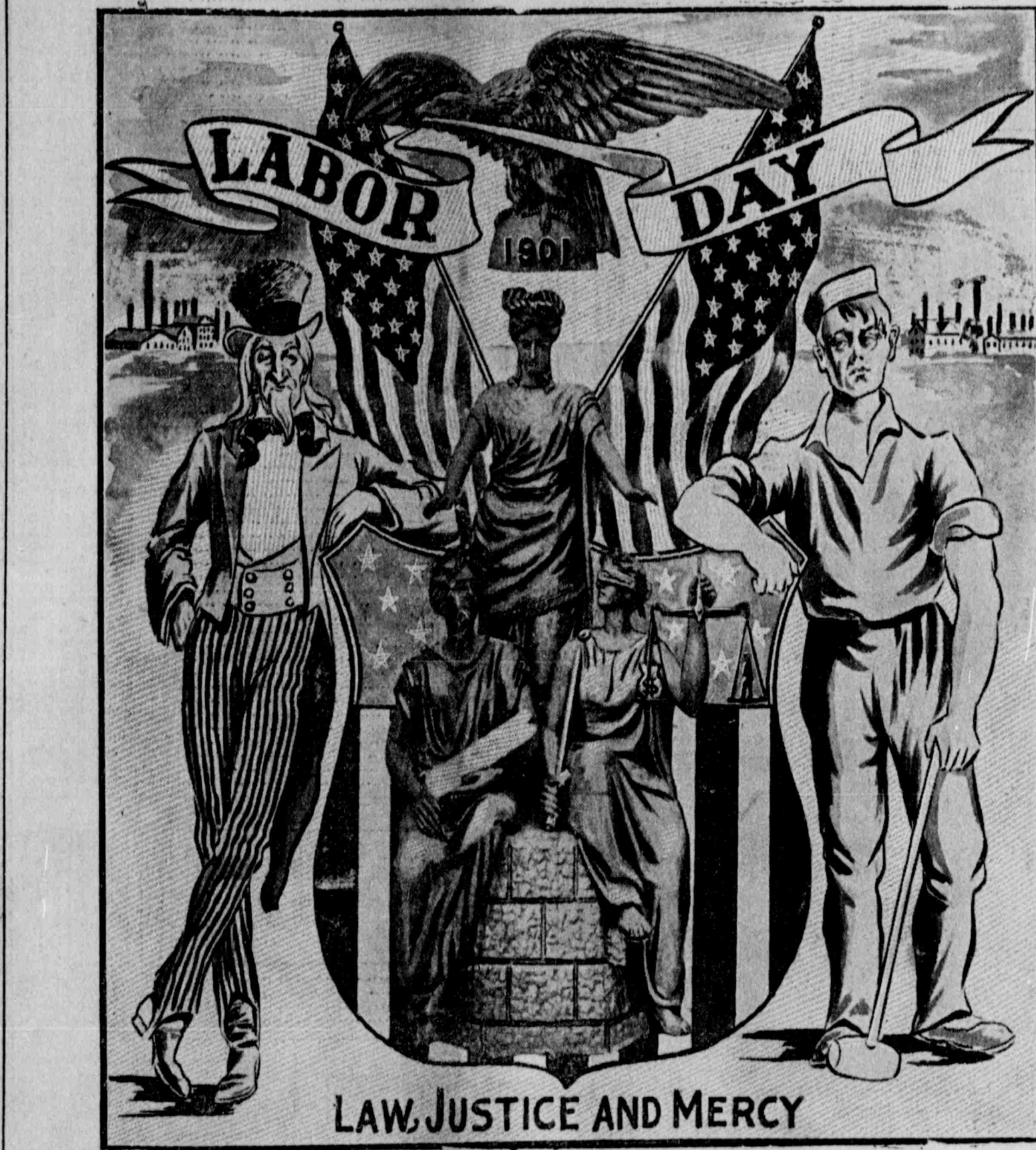
The troubled labor situation seems to be reaching Salt Lake, which finds expression in the following letter sent to the boss plumbers of the city by the journeymen plumbers:

"Dear Sir:—I have been instructed by local union No. 2 to notify you that on and after September 3, 1901, union wages for journeymen plumbers, gas and steam-fitters shall consist of \$4.50 per day, and junior wages \$3 per day, and the working day shall consist of eight hours, with seven hours on Saturday.

(Signed) ROY SPENCER, "Corresponding Secretary."

As will be observed there is no request for anything, but just a plain demand of what they want. The journeymen say that \$4.50 is the wage that is prevailing in Butte and they think Salt Lake is as able to pay such wages as Butte is. They also demand an eight hour working day and judging from the tone of the communication a strike will follow a refusal to accede to the demands of the plumbers.

The boss plumbers view the demand generally in an adverse light. They say they have figured their contracts on a \$3.75 wage basis and if they make such a material raise they would lose heavily.



TODAY THE COUNTRY PAYS TRIBUTE TO LABOR.

Today is Labor Day—the one day in the year set apart by Uncle Sam for the recreation of his vast army of toilers in recognition of the valuable services the American workman has done for his country. It is being observed as a legal holiday in nearly every state of the Union, the exceptions being Arizona, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma and Vermont. It is celebrated each year the first Monday in September, this year falling on the 2nd.

FINEST LABOR DEMONSTRATION IN THE CITY'S HISTORY

TWO thousand men marched over the paved district of the city this morning—two thousand of the bone and sinew of Salt Lake. From the advance guard of policemen to the last straggling laborer, a line of march stretching over nearly two miles, it was a magnificent showing of those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows and the skill of their hands.

Never before in the state of Utah has there ever such a demonstration as that which the federated organizations of workmen made this morning. Every man that has its followers in the intermountain country was represented by the men who do the work and by floats that illustrated in a practical manner just how it is done. Not only was it a most attractive sight to the uninitiated, but it also served to lay open the world of labor to those who know little of toil.

To the marshal of the day, Richard Baker, and to the general committee that had the arrangement of the parade in charge, great credit is due; for it certainly was one of the most picturesque processions that ever went up and down Salt Lake's asphalted thoroughfares.

The weather man was in his most gracious mood, as he most certainly should have been on the one day when the workmen of all departments of labor put aside their tools and go in for pure enjoyment.

It was a great crowd, too, that descended the residence portions of the city and swarmed over the streets to greet the toilers. All along the line of march they crowded to the curbs and ran out onto the car tracks, craning

their necks to see all that there was to be seen. Fair maidens who probably never before gave a second thought to the begrimed and overworked worker, gazed with admiration upon the muscled arm of the blacksmith as he wielded his sledge upon the red hot iron. The little red-clad printer's devil, with their faces smeared with ink were voted "just too cute for anything," and the brewery display of kegs and bottles looked more attractive than it ever did before. Many a thirsty man pushed open the swinging doors after it had passed out of his longing sight.

It was one of the longest parades that has in recent years stretched over the streets of this city. It reached from the Knutsford up to Second South, over to West Temple, up to South Temple, over to East Temple, down to Second South, where it had to stop and wait until two blocks of it passed by before it could go on down to Third South. People standing along the street had to wait fully half an hour for the whole of it to go by, and the men were walking as closely together as they could.

For fully an hour before the parade started, traffic around the region of Second South and West Temple streets was blocked by the gathering laborers, wearing the badges of their different organizations. It took an hour for them to form in line, and it was almost a half hour before the last of them started to move, so slow was the parade.

The line of march was: East on Second South to State; south State to Third South; countermarch on State to Second South; west on Second South to West Temple; north on West Temple to First South; east on First South to East Temple; north on East Temple to

South Temple; countermarch on East Temple to Third South; countermarch to Second South; west on Second South to Federation of Labor Hall.

A platoon of police in charge of Sergeant Brown headed the procession, followed by the first detachment of the military band, discarding their uniforms, followed by the International Machinists, who were represented by about fifty men and a float representative of their work. Next were about 200 of the railway employees, and then came the blacksmiths with a unique float on which was a forge in action. The boiler-makers were next, followed by the railway carmen to the number of about 50.

The second division was headed by a second detachment of the military band, followed by about sixty men from the Valley Smeltermen's union. Then came the stone masons, who were attired in white aproned overalls and had symbolic little trowels in their hats. The bricklayers came next with a float that was one of the best in the parade, consisting of a flag built of solid brick in red, white and blue. The electrical workers, who followed, had one of the best displays in the parade, being accompanied by three floats representing the three divisions of their work—the telephone, electric lighting and interior fixtures. The building laborers, with their mortar box and hods, looked prosperous, as did the tin workers, who wore hats and canes made from the material with which they work.

Hauerbach's band led the third division, which was made up of the carpenters, with a float; the lathers in their uniforms; the plasterers, with their trowels, the painters, decorators and paper hangers, with one of the

very prettiest floats in the procession; and the bridge structural iron workers, with a float in which practical work with iron was demonstrated.

The fourth and last division was headed by a third detachment of the military band, the typographical union, with its pretty float and its cute little devils following. Then came the cigar makers, to the number of about sixty; the retail clerks, in Raymond coach, the brewers and maltsters, with a thirsty float, the brewery stablemen, the horse-shoers, with a forge in action, and the Amalgamated Union of Leather Workers.

Richard Baker was marshal of the day, and his aides were D. Cederstrom, first division; J. Erickson, second division; Mat Wilson, third division; P. Christensen, fourth division. The general committee having the day in charge was composed of A. E. Jarman (machinists), chairman; Daniel Elton, (cigar makers), secretary; W. Hocking, (amalgamated carpenters), treasurer; J. Osborn, typographical; R. Baker, bricklayers; J. Hesler, building laborers; J. Elton, tinners; F. Paramore, stone masons; J. Hendricks, structural iron workers; D. Hogan, lathers; M. Desmond, brotherhood carpenters; T. Dangerfield, painters; C. Baldwin, blacksmiths; G. Mitchell, electricians; George Lucas, smeltermen; H. E. Bellings, barbers; W. Nease, brewers; J. Nease, clerks; P. Christensen, beer drivers; F. Smith, car builders; E. Novell, plasterers; J. Meyers, horse shoers; H. Haddicks, railroad employees.

This afternoon is being spent at Lagoon, where a program of sports is being held. Beginning at 6 o'clock, addresses will be made by Gov. Wells and others.

greatest demonstrations ever seen in this labor center on Labor day took place today. Over 5,000 men were in line, and had the miners' union turned out its full strength, the number would have been nearer 10,000. Forty different trades and labor organizations were represented. The large majority of them had specially designed uniforms, which added to the attractiveness of the turnout. After the parade there was speaking at the gardens near town. The orators of the day were Martin J. Elliott, member of the legislature, and Charles Lane, building inspector.

In San Francisco.

San Francisco, Sept. 2.—Labor day in this city was celebrated by the labor unions, which gave a public demonstration of their strength by parading through the business section of the city. Twenty thousand men were marshalled in the parade columns, including nearly every union in this city, and a great majority of the union men followed the parade. Literary exercises were held, Congressman Maguire being the orator of the day.

At St. Louis.

St. Louis, Sept. 2.—Labor day at St. Louis was celebrated with two grand parades, that wound up with picnic and celebrations attended by thousands of laboring men and their families. The Building Trades Council parade was formed in six divisions. This procession marched to the fair grounds. The other procession, under the auspices of the Central Trades and Labor union, marched to Concordia park. It is estimated that fully 40,000 men marched in the two processions.

At Denver.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 2.—Today's labor parade in Denver was the largest on record for this city. The weather was perfect and about 7,000 union men were in line. The parade was followed by a picnic and sports.

In Butte.

Butte, Mont., Sept. 2.—One of the

ROOSEVELT AT MINNEAPOLIS.

Vice President Visits the Minnesota State Fair Opening.

DELIVERS A SHORT ADDRESS

Minnesota Volunteers Reviewed and a General Good Time Had in His Honor.

Minneapolis, Sept. 2.—Vice President Theodore Roosevelt arrived here this morning from Chicago to participate in the exercises of the opening day of the state fair, on the invitation of the Minnesota state agricultural society. The Vice President will be the guest during his stay in Minneapolis of Senators Nelson and Clapp and will stay at the home of National Committeeman T. H. Shively.

A committee, consisting of Governor Van Sant, United States Senator Moses E. Clapp, W. H. Merriam, United States Director of the Commercial club, of St. Paul; George Thompson, editor of the St. Paul Dispatch; A. H. Lindke and George R. French, boarded the car at St. Paul and accompanied the Vice President to Minneapolis, where he was greeted by President John Cooper, of the Agricultural society, while hundreds of people thronging the station platform and streets, shouted and waved their welcome.

The party then boarded the private electric car of President Lowry, of the Minneapolis Street Railway company, for a trip "around the loop," a view of the city, and to the fair grounds at Hamline, when the opening ceremonies began.

Vice-President Roosevelt in beginning his address paid a high tribute to the character and energy of the men descended, he said, from a race of pioneers which had pushed westward into the wilderness and laid the foundations for new commonwealths. The men, with ax and pick and plow, who, he said, had pushed to completion the dominion of our people over the American wilderness, had shown by their qualities of daring, endurance and far-sightedness that they recognized in practical form the fundamental law of success in American life—the law of worthy work; the law of resolute, high endeavor.

Continuing, he said: "It seems to me that the simple acceptance of this fundamental fact of American life will help us to start aright in facing not a few problems that confront us from without and from within."

"We cannot possibly do our best work as a nation unless all of us know how to act in combination as well as to act each individually for himself. This act in combination can take many forms, but of course the most effective form must be when it comes in shape of law, that is, of action by the community as a whole through the law-making bodies. It is not only highly desirable, but necessary, that there should be legislation which shall carefully shield the interests of wage-workers, and which shall discriminate in favor of the honest and humane employer by removing the disadvantage under which he stands when compared with unscrupulous competitors who have no conscience and will do right only under fear of punishment. Nor can legislation of great value be passed unless it is based upon a correct understanding of the facts of the situation. The vast individual and corporate fortunes, the vast combinations of capital which have marked the development of our industrial system, are not new conditions and necessitate a change from the old attitude of the state and nation toward prosperity."

There was, he contended, but the scantiest justification for most of the outcry against men of wealth, as such, and it ought not to be necessary, he said, to state that any appeal which finally entails the possibility of lawlessness and violence was an attack upon the fundamental properties of American citizenship.

"Our interests are at bottom common," he continued. "In the long run we go up or down together. Yet more and more it is evident that the state, and if necessary, the nation has got to possess the right of supervision and control as regards the great corporations which are its creatures; particularly as regards the great business combinations which derive a portion of their importance from the existence of some monopolistic tendency."

As to our relations with foreign powers, Vice-President Roosevelt said that our nation, while first of all seeking to its own domestic well being, must not shrink from playing its part among the great nations of the world.

Talk furthering the program, including a luncheon at the fair grounds by the State Fair association, and a review of the Thirtieth Minnesota regiment of volunteers and a dinner at the Minneapolis club this evening.

NOT TO BE CONSIDERED.

Lawson's Proposition in Connection With International Races.

New York, Sept. 2.—Members of the New York Yacht club, who are in the city, do not think that Mr. Lawson's latest proposition in connection with the international yacht race will be considered seriously, but they are not inclined to discuss the matter at all. Commander William Almy of the Larchmont Yacht club said:

"I do not think anything at all will come of the offer. It is hardly the way to get at the right kind of weather the independence is a grand boat. If weather could be made to order she could not be beat. She is of a type, however, that we call 'one day boats.'"

"Mr. Lawson's offer is impossible," said David B. Gilbert, a prominent member of the Larchmont Yacht club. "It won't be considered, not even to make \$100,000 for charity."

"There is a way Mr. Lawson can get a showing for independence in the boat races."

"He can turn her over to his friend, Mrs. Charles Francis Adams, who is a member of the New York Yacht club, and she will get fair treatment. Yachtmen have long considered it settled that the only way independence can get into the race is by Mr. Lawson taking some such action."

\$5,000 for Strikers.

San Francisco, Sept. 2.—The local branch of the International Iron Molders' Union has been given \$5,000 by the national body for the benefit of the members on strike in this city. The money will be drawn in five weekly installments.